

**REMARKS**

The Examiner objected to claim 61. The applicant does not necessarily agree with the Examiner, but claim 61 has been canceled, without prejudice.

**MOSELEY ET AL.**

The Examiner rejected claims 1-5, 7, 10-11, 16-20, 25-26, 30-35, 40-41, 46-51, 53, and 56-57 as being anticipated by Moseley et al., U.S. patent No. 5,099,193.

Moseley et al., disclose a transmitter 20, normally including batteries, for a lighting system that provides a signal to a receiver 710 enclosed within a housing. The receiver 710 then selective switches on a light bulb 712. Accordingly, the system disclosed by Moseley et al. includes a movable remote control, similar to that for a television, for controlling the light.

Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Moseley et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

The Examiner notes that the transmitter may be wall mounted and that the receiver is inherently wall-mounted. The transmitter is a handheld movable device and there would be no motivation to maintain it in a fixed relationship with respect to the receiver where the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 2-7 and 9-15 depend from claim 1, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 1.

Claim 16 patentably distinguishes over Moseley et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

The Examiner notes that the transmitter may be wall mounted and that the receiver is inherently wall-mounted. The transmitter is a handheld movable device and there would be no motivation to maintain it in a fixed relationship with respect to the receiver where the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 17-22 and 24-29 depend from claim 16, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 16.

Claim 30 patentably distinguishes over Moseley et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

The Examiner notes that the transmitter may be wall mounted and that the receiver is inherently wall-mounted. The transmitter is a handheld movable device and there would be no motivation to maintain it in a fixed relationship with respect to the receiver where the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 31-37 and 39-45 depend from claim 30, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 30.

Claim 46 patentably distinguishes over Moseley et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

The Examiner notes that the transmitter may be wall mounted and that the receiver is inherently wall-mounted. The transmitter is a handheld movable device and there would be no

motivation to maintain it in a fixed relationship with respect to the receiver where the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 47-53, 55-60, and 62 depend from claim 46, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 46.

Claims 63-72 depend from their respective independent claim and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for the respective independent claim.

#### **SCHWEIGER ET AL.**

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 9, 16, 24, 30-31, 39, 46-47, 55, and 66-73 as being anticipated by Schweiger et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,351,206.

Schweiger et al. disclose an ignition lock system that includes a wireless handheld transmitter, an enclosure for the ignition system, and a receiver inside the enclosure. The Examiner suggests that the ignition lock system controls the head lights of a motor vehicle. In general, the voltage provided by the ignition lock system is a relatively low voltage.

Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Schweiger et al. by claiming that the first device provides electrical power to the device that is approximately 120 volts or more.

The ignition lock system is a relatively low voltage system, and there would be no motivation to modify the system to be a relatively high voltage system, such as approximately 120 volts or more as claimed.

Claims 2-7 and 9-15 depend from claim 1, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 1.

Claim 16 patentably distinguishes over Schweiger et al. by claiming that the first device provides electrical power to the device that is approximately 120 volts or more.

The ignition lock system is a relatively low voltage system, and there would be no motivation to modify the system to be a relatively high voltage system, such as approximately 120 volts or more as claimed.

Claims 17-22 and 24-29 depend from claim 16, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 16.

Claim 30 patentably distinguishes over Schweiger et al. by claiming that the first device provides electrical power to the device that is approximately 120 volts or more.

The ignition lock system is a relatively low voltage system, and there would be no motivation to modify the system to be a relatively high voltage system, such as approximately 120 volts or more as claimed.

Claims 31-37 and 39-45 depend from claim 30, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 30.

Claim 46 patentably distinguishes over Schweiger et al. by claiming that the first device provides electrical power to the device that is approximately 120 volts or more.

The ignition lock system is a relatively low voltage system, and there would be no motivation to modify the system to be a relatively high voltage system, such as approximately 120

volts or more as claimed.

Claims 47-53 and 55-62 depend from claim 46, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 46.

Claims 63-72 depend from their respective independent claim and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for the respective independent claim.

#### **SEMBHI ET AL.**

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 10, 12-13, 16, 25, 27-28, 30-31, 40, 42-43, 46-47, 56, and 58-59 as being anticipated by Sembhi et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,380,696.

Sembhi et al. disclose a power control system that includes a master controller (see FIGS. 8A and 10), two dimmers (see FIG. 9), and enclosures 1002 and 1006 for the dimmers and master controller, respectively. The master controller may communicate with the dimmers using a cable 963, which may be cable 960/962. Accordingly, the cable 963 itself extends from the master controller through opening 1022 in the master enclosure, through opening 1022 in the dimmer enclosure 1002, and terminates within enclosure 1002. In addition, the power cable 1012 contains hot conductor 1014 and neutral conductor 1016. Accordingly, the cable 1012 itself extends from the master controller through opening 1022 in the master enclosure, through opening 1022 in the dimmer enclosure 1002, and terminates within enclosures 1002 and 1008. The cables 963 and 1012 provide for electrical and optical communication between the dimmers and the master controller. The enclosure 1002 and enclosure 1006 are secured to wall studs 1008 and 1010

respectively. In this manner the enclosures may be positioned and then interconnected by cables.

Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over Sembhi et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 2-7 and 9-15 depend from claim 1, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 1.

Claim 16 patentably distinguishes over Sembhi et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 17-22 and 24-29 depend from claim 16, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 16.

Claim 30 patentably distinguishes over Sembhi et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 31-37 and 39-45 depend from claim 30, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 30.

Claim 46 patentably distinguishes over Sembhi et al. by claiming that the transmitter is supported by the enclosure.

Claims 47-53, 55-60, and 62 depend from claim 46, either directly or indirectly, and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for claim 46.

Claims 63-72 depend from their respective independent claim and are patentable for the same reasons asserted for the respective independent claim.

Application No.: 09/881,300  
Atty. Docket No.: 3301.038

The applicant requests allowance of this case. If the Examiner believes that for any reason direct contact with applicant's attorney would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,

CHERNOFF, VILHAUER, McCLUNG & STENZEL

By



Kevin L. Russell, Reg. No. 38,292

1600 ODS Tower  
601 SW Second Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204  
Tel: 503-227-5631  
Fax: 503-228-4373

Date: February 18, 2005